

PLYMOUTH, IND.,
THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

The Funeral Cortege.

We regret that our limited space prevents us from giving a full description of the honors paid to President Lincoln's sacred remains along the entire route from Washington to Chicago. At every station, village, and city, through which the funeral cortege passed, thousands of people were assembled, who stood on both sides of the track with uncovered heads as the train moved slowly along under arches of flags draped in mourning, or twined with evergreens. In the large cities where it had been arranged that the body should remain a few hours the display was of the most gorgeous character. Every thing that was fitting and proper in order to testify the respect and homage of the people to departed greatness, and manifest their grief, was done. At Indianapolis preparations for a grand pageant were made, but the day proved unpropitious and the procession had to be omitted. The Indianapolis Journal of Monday thus speaks of the preparations made at that place to render honor to the illustrious dead:

"Had the weather been favorable, there can be no doubt but that the display in the State of Indiana and the Capital would have been of the most gorgeous description. No expense and pains had been spared on the part of the State officials to render every possible honor to the remains of the illustrious dead. Adjutant General Felt, at the head of the State officials, has worked with the most untiring anxiety, to put the Capital and the city in proper dress for the occasion, and the escort accompanying the President's remains to this city the need of the finest preparation and display. But Indianapolis was doomed to have a bad and unpropitious day, and the drizzling rain, and terrible walking, rendered the display almost futile. Had the sun shone brightly, the intended procession would have elapsed any excepting probably at the Metropolitan."

"Washington street from East to the State House, was literally shrouded in black, and every house on the line of march was tastefully and appropriately trimmed. The unpropitious weather prevented the funeral pageant, but as the day of disappointment of the people in this, was the increased facility given to view the remains as they lay in state at the Capital. Every Indian in my feet that the honor of the State has been brightened than commensurate by their reception of the remains of President Lincoln, and that the State where he passed some years of his youth, has rendered her full quota of honor to him as the Saviour of the Country."

The Journal says the funeral train which bore the remains of President Lincoln from Columbus to that city consisted of nine cars, eight of them furnished by the New York Central, Cleveland and Buffalo, and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad lines. The ninth car, containing the body, is the "President's car," built for the convenience of the President and other dignitaries in traveling over the United States Military Railroad. This contains a parlor sitting room and sleeping apartment. It was richly draped with mourning within and without, the heavy black drapery being relieved with white and black rosettes, and silver fringes and tassels. The windows are draped with black curtains and the entire furniture shrouded in black. A plain stand covered with black cloth, has been placed in the car at one end, and on this the remains of the President are placed. On a similar stand at the other end of the car, is the coffin containing the remains of little Willie Lincoln, who died three years ago in his twelfth year.

At Chicago the arrangements made to honor the distinguished dead were grand, imposing and solemn, and the pageant excelled that of every other city except New York. The remains left Chicago Tuesday night for Springfield, where they are to be finally interred.

It is positively stated that Kirby Smith has surrendered his train Mississippi army to our forces, on the same terms as those granted by Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee, and that Gen. Dick Taylor has induced Gen. Davis to grant him the same terms granted by Sherman to Johnson, subject to the approval of his commanding General. These terms will of course be repudiated, and the rebel General have to submit to the same terms as Lee and Johnson. There are now no rebel forces, amounting to anything, left in the field.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, dated May 1, says: Four companies of the 63d regiment, 23d army corps, have arrived here to be mustered out of service. Orders have been received to muster out immediately all drafted men and substitutes remaining at the rendezvous here.

Peace, honorable peace, must be near at hand from the indications from all quarters. The authorities evidently believe the rebellion to be about crushed out from the way they are ordering the discharge of troops, stopping the accumulation of supplies, and reducing expenses in every possible way. Let us come. We will all feel gay when our boys in blue come marching home. Has the war been a failure?

Destructive Fire at South Bend.

We learn from the last South Bend Register that a terrible fire occurred in that city on the evening of the 25th ult. The St. Joseph Hotel, the finest in this part of the State, and another in the same block, together with the Post Office, National Bank, several stores, one or two live-ly stables and a few private residences were destroyed. The fire originated in a live-stable, and notwithstanding the most extraordinary exertions were made by the fire companies and citizens to subdue the devouring element it could not be arrested until every building on the block was consumed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Among the heavy sufferers by the fire is Judge Egbert, who owned \$5,000 worth of stock in the St. Joseph Hotel, which is a total loss. His daughter, Mrs. Higgins, also owned two or three thousand dollars worth of stock in the same building, but she had an insurance for about \$1,000 on her interest. The whole business part of the town was threatened by the conflagration, and saved only by the greatest exertions.

The Democrat did not make its appearance last week. Whether it was merely a temporary suspension, on account of the indisposition of the publisher, or death from suffocation in its own stretch, we are unable to say, as we have not taken the trouble to inquire.

A movement has been started in Boston to raise, by dollar subscriptions, the sum of \$100,000, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln as a token of respect and veneration felt by the people for her illustrious husband.

The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution. The bill disfranchises all persons who have held places of honor or trust in the rebel army will also probably pass.

Reduction of Expenses.

The reduction of the War Department expenses in a single item of chartered steamers, has already been enormous. These charters ranged from fifty to one thousand dollars a vessel per day. Other chartered transports will be diminished as rapidly as possible.

PROCLAMATION.

The Day of National Humiliation Challenged.

By the President of the United States:

Whereas by my proclamation of the 25th inst. Thursday, the 25th day of next month, was recommended as a day for special humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; but whereas my attention has been called to the fact that the day aforesaid, is sacred to a large number of Christians as one of rejoicing for the ascension of the Saviour;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that religious services, recommended as aforesaid, should be postponed until Thursday, the first day of June next. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of April, A. D., and of the Independence of the United States of America the 29th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By W. H. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN KILLED.

The Assassin Captured (Alive)—Details of the Capture.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 27—9:20 a. m.

To Major General Dix, New York.

J. Wilkes Booth and Harold were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Colonel Baker's force. The barn in which they took refuge was destroyed by fire, and through the heat, lingering about three hours, Harold was captured. Booth's body and Harold are now here.

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TERRIBLE DISASTER.

The Steamer Sultana Blown Up—Fourteen Hundred Lives Lost.

St. Louis, April 28, 1865.

A dispatch to headquarters from New Madrid announces a horrible catastrophe down the river. The steamer Sultana exploded with two thousand soldiers on board. Fourteen hundred lives were lost.

LATER.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

St. Louis, April 28, 1865.

The following dispatch has just been received from New Madrid:

"New Madrid, April 28.—The steamer Sultana exploded her boilers, burned and sank ten miles below Memphis at three o'clock yesterday morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. She had on board two thousand exchanged Union soldiers from Vicksburg, and about one thousand civilians, including twelve ladies and children. Only ten of whom are known to be saved. Eighteen of the deck crew and nine of the cabin crew were saved. It is thought that from five to seven hundred will include the full number saved of the whole boatload, many of whom are very badly scaled. George Cowan, pilot, was killed. Robert, mate; Clements, engineer, were the only officers known to be saved. The latter is dangerously scaled."

At four o'clock this morning the river front of Memphis was covered with soldiers struggling for life, many badly scaled. Boats immediately went to their rescue, and are still engaged picking them up. General Washburn immediately organized a board of officers to investigate the matter. They are now at work doing so. No further particulars received."

Reducing the Expenses.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 27—General's Office.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.—For reducing the expenses of the military establishment, it is ordered:

1. That the Chiefs of the respective Bureaus of their Departments proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective Departments to what is absolutely necessary in view of the immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the reduction of the cost of the war.

2. That the Quartermaster General discharge all contracts not required to bring home troops from remote points of embarkation.

3. That the Chief Engineer stop all work in all departments except that required for the necessary supplies of food, clothing, and other necessities, and that they severally report statements of the reductions they deem practicable.

4. That the Quartermaster General stop all work in all departments except that required for the necessary supplies of food, clothing, and other necessities, and that they severally report statements of the reductions they deem practicable.

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